

THE POET'S COLUMN.

(Written for The Weekly Globe.)
INDIAN LEGEND OF THE SAND-BAR BRIDGE.

BY PAUL PASTORE.

There is an Indian legend that tells of an island Far in the north—in the lake that feeds the St. Lawrence river. There the slow Richelieu—"tis a legend, methinks, worth repeating:

Long, long ago, in the fabulous age of the red man, Grand isle was joined to the shore by a long, shining sand-bar;

Thus says the legend—it came to be joined to the shore by a sand-bar,

Once-long ago—a brave of the Iroquois nation Followed the lake and the valley far up to the northward.

Lovely the solitude filling the depths of the forest, Wrapping the hills, and the waters that nestled in their bosoms.

Naught but the cry of wild beast, or the hoot of a night-owl,

Broke the deep silence that hung o'er the woods and the waters.

One gloomy night, as the Indian lay by his camp-fire Watching the flames, and the sparks that soared up through the branches.

A soft, rustling sound met his ear—and behold! the Great Spirit

Stood on the edge of the firelight and spake to the warrior:

"Why hast thou wandered so far from the Iroquois lodges,

Into the land of great silence, forbidden to mortals? Knowest thou not that this vale is the home of the happy?

Whither the spirits come up from all tribes of my people?"

Then the Indian cried, as he sat by the embers. Stretched forth his hands, and besought the Great Spirit's forgiveness.

"Senthill I see, like the deer at the cry of the panther,

Soon as the dawn shall light up the dark paths of the forest."

Then the Great Spirit was pleased with his child, and gave him.

Also he left with the warrior a sack made of wolf-skin,

Bidding him look not within it till three days were over,

Else would his treasure escape, like the gold light of sunset.

Daylight came on, and the Indian turned to the westward.

Stood by the lake, and looked forth on the face of the water."

Dinily an island appeared, in the mist of the morning;

As it were land, jutting out from the mountains behind.

"Thus will I cross to the land of the Iroquois nation,

Muttered the brave, as he entered the clear, shallow water.

"Yet will I see if this treasure is worthy of burden!"

So the sly Indian spread his sack just a little, Drew it up over his shoulder, and peered down with it.

It was full to the brim of the dust of the sun-shine!

Full of bright powder, that glistened and shone like the sunshine!

Wandering, then, and rejoicing, the Indian rover Clasped the great sack in his arms, and set out on his journey.

Greatly he marvelled, meanwhile, at the far-reaching shadows.

For he had waded full half of the distance before him,

Yet his bough had rippled the slumbering water; And he made his way through the tide, and came near to the island.

Strangely, it seemed as the sack had grown softer, and lighter;

And, as he lifted it up, with an anxious foreboding, Torments of brightness escaped at a gap in the wolf-skin!

HOW THE KING LOST HIS CROWN.

The king's men, when he had slain the boar, Struck him alight on the fisher's star, And he sank to the bottom of the sea;

In triumph bore him along the shore.

An owl! says the King! tis a trifle—why Did he not bring me a lion, and a white stag?

A trifle, sir! was the fool's reply;

That's true, who would not? I

Will never more laugh at trifles.

Peter the Great was proclaimed Czar at 10 years of age, organized a large army at 20, and the world at 30; died at 50.

Cortes effected the conquest of Mexico and Central America before the age of 36.

Xavier completed the art of Navigation at 19, overthrew his enemies and became King of Japan at 26.

Montezuma, at the age of 31, with 20,000 horse, attacked 10,000 Swedes and captured all the baggage and artillery, and gained the victory of Trelleborg at 32; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at 33; defeated Poland and Hungary at 34, and died at 36.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at 28, terminated the first war of Silesia at 30, and the second at 35; died at 50.

Peter the Great was proclaimed Czar at 21, became field marshal at 24, and shortly after general field marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at 34, and co-operated with Marlborough at St. Gotthard at 41.

Saxe was a master-at-arms at 24, marshal of France at 44, and at 49 gained the famous victory of Fontenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had conducted several sieges at 25, was maréchal-de-camp at 45, and commandant-general of fortifications of Paris at 46.

Turcine, passing through the grades of captain, general, major-general and lieutenant-general, became a marshal of France at 32, and won all his citations at 40.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at 22, and won all his military fame before he was 30.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was colonel at 21, lieutenant field marshal at 24, and shortly after general field marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at 34, and died at 60.

Napoleon was a major at 24, general of brigade at 25, and commanded the army of Italy at 26; was promoted to marshal of France and was made a cooperator of the Empire at 30.

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The Sun's First.

This is the advice given in a paper in Harper's Bazaar concerning "What to Do With Old Things":

"What keeps the majestic pal hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicians and astronomers, and various have been their theories. If the sun alone by mere combustion of its own material the calculation is that its fire would not last 10,000 years. It is very probable, Dr. Siemers, that it is covered with an entire atmosphere, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their usual foreboding, and that there is a chance that the sun is the poor relation of a German stove or submarine boiler. The learned ironmaster physician believes that the sun may very well go on the family of sister planets for an indefinite time, it being a fact that the many colors introduced, but not prominently to be marked, and the wonderful playability of the broadest half of the fabric as well as the other half, are intended for dressy wear at Saratoga, Newport, and other summer resorts. They are made up in a variety of styles, showing the most novel and artistic combinations of colors and styles of dress and from bringing into juxtaposition colors which should never come within a mile of each other.

The sateens and Novelties in Dress Goods.

The "Art of Adornment" department in "Our Continent" has the following: "The sateens costumes are perhaps the most striking novelties of this season. Plain sateen is actually a drab."

Satin, muslin, and silk are the best goods for dresses. The finest attire of France is employed in producing the designs and colors of these fabrics, and the quaint and beautiful embroidery, the delicate execution, that has been attained in the art of embroidery.

The lord of Kates Greenaway figures are as finely executed as the original works of that now widely known artist, and the skill of the designer and engraver is equal to that of the artist.

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14 MONTHS!

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1882.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

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THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's change of heart is complete, if we are to judge it by the sweeping and startling changes in his policy. The three members of Parliament whom he had kept in jail for over six months took their seats Thursday, and had the satisfaction of listening to Forster's savage and vicious attack on the ministry and venting his rage on the Irish people. Then came the announcement that the one-armed patriot, Michael Davitt, had been released from Portland prison. The "back-track" policy reached its highest point when the convict cell was opened and the organizer of the Land League set free. The pell-mell race which the new measures are running in is somewhat bewildering to steady and sober minds. Seldom has a change of policy been so sudden, and never has the change been put into effect with such headlong rapidity. Mr. Gladstone seems determined on paralyzing the opposition by a series of stunning blows administered in such quick succession that their force cannot be resisted. He is playing a desperate game and he will play every card for all it is worth.

It was a prime necessity to the inauguration of the new policy that Forster should leave the cabinet. Gladstone saw that, and hesitated not a moment to throw his old political ally overboard. He knew that to incur Mr. Forster's hostility meant the alienation of a certain element in the Liberal party. And so he cast about for a compensating influence, and discovered Sir Frederick Cavendish. Sir Frederick is a representative Whig, a son of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the largest individual landowners in the kingdom, and a brother of the Marquis of Hartington, the present secretary of state for India. The compliment paid to this powerful and representative family in giving its two leading scions seats in the Imperial Council Chamber is expected to offset any disaffection which Forster's retirement might produce. With the exception of Mr. Goschen, the late secretary has so far failed to seduce any leading Liberal from his allegiance to the prime minister. The conciliatory policy is also to bring the Irish members closer to the government, and to secure their votes on test questions where the ministry's existence may be jeopardized. Mr. Gladstone has, therefore, laid his plans well and deeply, and it remains to be seen whether they will succeed.

The Irish are truly grateful for the opportunity to get rid of Forster and Cawley. Of this Mr. Gladstone may feel assured: he cannot restore peace and contentment in Ireland by any measure short of full and ample justice. He has tried half-way measures and they have failed; he has tried coercion and that has failed. He must introduce a bill dealing radically with the land system, and he must let the people of Ireland have the largest liberty for holding meetings and openly discussing the measures which the government may deem wise to offer. Revolutions never go backwards. They must progress. Our handsome neighbor, the Republic, puts it tersely and forcibly when it says: "The lessons which England must learn from this are, that it is not safe to turn back the hands on the face of the clock of time, that human progress cannot be checked by the methods employed in the days of Henry and Elizabeth, and that the new generation which Ireland has produced and is producing is ready to keep step to the music of universal freedom, and to fight her battles with the weapons which modern civilization has forged."

THE ASSASSINATIONS.

Nihilism has invaded Ireland. An agitation which rested on a high moral basis, which challenged the respect of the civilized world by the fairness and constitutionality of its methods, has been arrested by the cowardly blow of the assassin. The dagger and the bludgeon have been brought in to complicate the relations between two races which had reached a settlement of existing differences by civilized methods; crime has superseded argument; law and order have given place to brute force; ignorant rage and hate have been pushed to the front to the exclusion of argument; the forces of civilization have been paralyzed, and civic society is astounded. The man who struck down Cavendish is a conspirator, not against England, but against Ireland. The dagger which pierced the new secretary's body dealt a deadly blow to Irish progress. No self-respecting Irishman, no Irishman who has the welfare of his country at heart can read the news of the assassination without feeling that a blot has been put on the escutcheon of his race. No lover of human liberty can escape the conviction that the cause he so consistently advocated has been easily and seriously damaged by the Phoenix Park murders; no honest man can uphold the dead or harbor an excuse for its perpetrators.

What was the motive? This is the grave question which is pressing for settlement. It is the question which every thinking man asked himself yesterday on reading the startling news from Dublin. *Cui bono?* For whose interest was the assassination committed? Who will benefit by it? Let us calmly look over these questions. Only two classes of people in Ireland can derive any advantage from the murder of the crown's representatives. These are the irreconcilable advocates of physical force in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists, and the Tory landlords. Assuming that the assassinations were the result of an organized movement and not the work of cranks, one of these elements is responsible. Which? At present it is impossible to say, and for obvious reasons we hope it will not be fastened on either, but prove to have been the mad folly of cranks.

There is a large element in the Land League movement opposed to any peaceful settlement with England, or any adjustment of the difficulty which does not recognize Ireland's right to absolute separation. In America these men are chiefly represented by O'Donnovan Rossa, John Devoy and Patrick Ford. They went into the Land League for the purpose of capturing it for the purpose of turning it into a revolutionary organization. The old Fenian elements, the clan na gael elements and the wild, unbending Socialistic, Communitistic and Nihilistic masses followed. Their platform was consisted of denunciations of England, claims to the possession of the lands of Ireland without compensation to present owners, an assertion of the justice and legality of any methods by which these principles could be asserted. Their weapons have been dynamite, assassination, intimidation and hatred of everything English. To these men a peaceful settlement meant political death. If Ireland accepted the new policy and settled down to the enjoyment and realization of an era of prosperity under beneficial laws and a new theory of British rule, their occupation was gone; the day for putting their schemes into practical operation must be postponed. It is possible that the extreme wing of this section of the Irish people is responsible for the double assassination in Dublin, but we trust such will not prove to be the case.

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Ortodox regions, and his loss will long be mourned by his countrymen who knew his sterling worth.

being developed, the waste lands of the country are being reclaimed and will soon be populated at the rate of the present immigration, and the judicious outlay of capital must have a beneficial effect upon our future.

BLAINE AND BLAIR.

The examination of Senator Blair of New Hampshire before the foreign affairs committee of the Senate confirms the public suspicion raised by Blaine's wriggling, that the Peruvian company was a huge job, in which unscrupulous public officials were interested, and for whose promotion and successful advancement they were prepared to use their high positions in the service of the country. It is on record that Mr. Blaine instructed his ministers at Santiago and Lima to work for Shepherd's claim, that he sent instructions just about as Mr. Shepherd wanted him to send them, that he communicated the purport of his despatches to Mr. Shepherd either personally or through counsel, and that he practically made the settlement of the Landreaud claim by Peru a condition precedent to favorable or friendly intervention on the part of the United States.

Mr. Blair, a senator of the United States, sworn to maintain the dignity and honor of his country, entered into a conspiracy with a gang of speculators and schemers to compromise both. He was retained by Mr. Shepherd with a large block of the stock of the Peruvian company, the value of which was contingent on the success of his own efforts in promoting the scheme. He confesses that the reason he was sought out by Mr. Shepherd was not because of his ability as a lawyer, but because of his friendship with Mr. James G. Blaine, at that time secretary of state. The head of the Peruvian company wanted to find out what the policy of the government was going to be, and he hired Mr. Blair to give him the information. This was not legitimate work for counsel; it was the work of a spy. But the secretary himself did not seem to be troubled about his friend's relations to the State Department. He granted Shepherd and Blaine two interviews, swallowed the whole story told him, with its extravagant prospectus, and then, according to the sworn statement of Senator Blair, revealed the secrets of his diplomatic correspondence. "Mr. Blaine," says the New Hampshire senator, "communicated to us the substance of the instructions he had given to Minister Hurlbut and Minister Kilpatrick."

Not only was the substance of previous de-

spatches explained to the visitors by the head of the State Department, but the action of the government was actually regulated by the representations made by Mr. Shepherd at the interview under consideration. Mr. Blair testified two days ago: "The despatch of August 4 from the State Department, having reference to the Cochet and Landreaud claims, would permit the use of the army as a posses comitatus. Governor Tritle never asked for the assistance of the army in that capacity, and, what is more, the army has its hands more than full in fighting Indians. There was no excuse for the recommendation made by the President. It was a petty political trick to undermine a principle vital to the States but inconvenient for his party, and it failed as it ought.

The committee on the judiciary has reported to the Senate that there is no necessity for further legislation, and that the President has ample power under existing laws to put down the lawlessness in Arizona referred to in his message. It begins to look as though President Arthur needs a great deal of watching.

show still goes on. Guiteau just now is in the background, and Blaine is at the front, amusing the people. But it will be Guiteau's turn again pretty soon."

The New York Times, replying to Bob Ingersoll's statement that "If Christianity be true Longfellow and Emerson are in hell tonight," says that the distinguished infidel mistakes the declarations of fanatics for the dogmas of the church. "What," says the Times, "would his opinion be of the man who would maintain that because an occasional camp-follower of the Federal army stood watch from a non-combatant citizen of the Confederacy the war for the union was organized big-way robbery?" How would he characterize the man who should assert that lawyers have no other object in life than to enable public robbers to escape with their booty? Mr. Ingersoll knows perfectly well that every Christian church in existence recognizes the apostles' creed as a summary of Christian doctrine. When he can find in that creed that either a belief in the Trinity or in every single assertion of the creed is absolutely essential to salvation, he can honestly claim that "if Christianity is true, Longfellow and Emerson are in hell"—and not until then."

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President Arthur's little scheme to break down the legal barrier erected by Congress in 1878 to keep the army from being used to meddle with the internal affairs of the States failed to work. Governor Tritle of Arizona asked for aid in suppressing the cow boys, and Mr. Arthur recommended to Congress such amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, as would permit the use of the army as a posses comitatus. Governor Tritle never asked for the assistance of the army in that capacity, and, what is more, the army has its hands more than full in fighting Indians. There was no excuse for the recommendation made by the President. It was a petty political trick to undermine a principle vital to the States but inconvenient for his party, and it failed as it ought.

Judging by the testimony thus far, the jury to be living quietly in New York City, where he places himself off for a well-to-do Western farmer.

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DUNN BROWN —AND— HIS DOUBLE.

By OLIVER OPTIC.

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CHAPTER XIII.
IN THE DEPTHS OF THE STEAMSHIP.

On the hurricane deck of the Palmyra sat Mr. Lord Duke, facing forward. In front of him sat Mr. Dunn Brown, facing the other way. No one of the party but Dunn could identify the operators of the night before, and he had not yet seen the face of Dunn Brown. But it was possible that the detectives might recognize them when a plan had been agreed upon by which Detective McIninch and Dunn were to board the steamer, and private passage given to them. Detective Regaway passed through the cabin, Dunn recognized Lord Duke as soon as he saw him. But the gentleman from London had eyes, and knew how to use them. The instant no discernible Dunn with a name and no name darted down the stairs behind him into the main deck.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Lord Duke and his young companion had already congratulated themselves on the easy time they were having in getting started on their voyage across the Atlantic without any bothersome interference from the officers of the law. The young robbers' double dispelled that illusion.

Before Dunn and the detective had come on deck, the former had called up his old-time companion, and made some mischieves, and easily got not to arrest him, Dunn, with a name in his name.

"I warn you that you cannot tell me from him, or from me," said Dunn. "You will understand, Mr. McIninch, as soon as you have seen the other fellow's face."

"Don't be alarmed, little one!" laughed the officer. "You may see two persons that look alike, but the officers would not neglect to look into the ship."

As a matter of fact they did search every part of the ship, and they did not neglect to look into the hold.

Dunn saw the rays that were shed by the lanterns in the steerage. He had been told to wait until one was appeared, from what he said, to belong to the steamer.

"It is quite impossible they should be in the hold."

"This must be some part of the vessel," replied McIninch, who was terribly in earnest, provoked by the sudden disappearance of both the boy who was to guide him and the object of his search.

"No, sir. I never saw his face in my life that I know of. I only judge by the mistakes of others, as I have told you, while we came down the harbor. He looks like me, but I hope we are not alike in any other respect," replied Dunn.

"I find one is no better than a white one," added Dunn, as he took his handkerchief from his pocket and handed it to the detective. "This is around my arm, if you please, for I don't want to get up for another few hours."

Mr. McIninch had very well understood the request, though he thought it was very absurd to do, and they went on the hurricane deck together, and the two robbers' double reached the main deck. But Lord Duke saw Dunn as he was seen.

"That's the man," exclaimed Dunn, as soon as he had seen the man he had seen.

"The boy has gone down stairs. The other must be the boy that looks like me, though I never saw his face."

Dunn took the alarm from the sudden movement of his principal, but before he could reach the stairs McIninch dropped upon him. In the twinkling of an eye he had a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, and he was arrested, and the capture reported to the captain of the Protector.

"I take no needless risks," said Captain Desilver, in command of the boat. "Pass him on board at once."

Dunn's career seemed to be finished for the present, and he was handed on board of the police steamer. But he was of little consequence to the law, and he was but a small part of the spirit of the interesting couple. The boy was only a tool; the man was the dangerous character.

But Duke was on board the steamer, and the officer had no time to be occupied with him.

Dunn had about his doubts about the hurricane deck, but before he could reach the stairs he was captured on the hurricane deck Regaway and an officer from the Protecor had gone into the cabin.

The two looking about, and one on the police boat, but found no one who answered to the description of the robber and his companion.

"I take no needless risks," said Captain Desilver, in command of the boat. "Pass him on board at once."

Dunn's career seemed to be finished for the present, and he was handed on board of the police steamer. But he was of little consequence to the law, and he was but a small part of the spirit of the interesting couple. The boy was only a tool; the man was the dangerous character.

The boy was not to be near the steamer.

"That's the fellow we arrested on board of the Palmyra," replied McIninch.

"But that is the young man that came to my room, and he was the boy that I saw in the lobby of the house in Temple street," persisted Mr. Gilfeather, who had no doubt of what he said.

"That is the fellow you arrested and sent on board of this boat," added Captain Desilver.

"But there is no such a boy," said Dunn.

"And you did not look for him?" said McIninch.

"They did not look for him," replied Dunn.

"How could I arrest you?" asked the police officer.

"You were not sitting back to me, talking to the burglar, who tumbled down to the after deck, and you saw me," said Dunn.

"That's the way it was," laughed Dunn.

"I didn't see it in that light at all, sir."

"Well, how did you see it?"

"I saw it just as I say," defended the officer, who did not exactly like the apparent levity of the boy.

"Permit me to assure you that you are not the boy that I saw in the lobby of the house in Temple street," persisted Mr. Gilfeather, who had no doubt of what he said.

"That is the boy that I saw in the lobby of the house in Temple street," insisted Dunn.

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